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## REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES

### Take Steps For 'Getting Together' In Louisville.

### Equal Representation On City and County Committee Is Planned.

Abandoning a plan to reorganize the Republican party machinery in Louisville by dividing the territory into small districts of five precincts and electing a member from each, the City and County Committee of that district Tuesday night named from its membership a subcommittee to confer with a like committee from the Republican-Progressive Get-together Club of Louisville relative to the addition of twenty-three names to the Republican City and County Committee. At present the membership is twenty-one, and it is proposed to increase it to forty-four.

The Get-together Club, made up largely of Progressives, was formed some time ago with a view to setting on foot plans to a union of Republicans and Progressives in this district in the coming election. Edward Hilp, formerly a strong Progressive, is president of the club, and he and other members attended the meeting last night. Mr. Hilp made it plain that before the Republicans can expect the support of the Progressives they must give equal representation on the Republican City and County Committee.

There was not a murmur on the part of any of the Republicans present last night against this suggestion. It finally being concurred in unanimously. Those named by the Republican City and County Committee as members of the subcommittee to confer with a like committee from the Get-together Club were Col. Albert Scott, Joseph Conkling and Thomas Ryan. The Get-together Club has yet to name its subcommittee of three. The two subcommittees are to meet and submit their recommendations to the Republican City and County Committee within two weeks.

As a further indication that those composing the Republican City and County Committee are willing to throw down the bars and meet the Progressives of this district more than half way, if necessary, the committee, after representatives of the Get-together Club had departed, elected R. C. Cannetz, secretary of the Get-together Club, a member of the Republican City and County Committee to succeed Judge W. G. Dearing, who is now a resident of Whitesburg, Ky. Judge Dearing was chairman of the City and County Committee, and Arthur E. Hopkins, a young Republican attorney of Louisville, will be elected to succeed him in that capacity.

Following the meeting last night there seemed to be some difference of opinion regarding whether the twenty-three persons to be added to the City and County Committee shall be Progressives. In the event such is done there would be two more Progressives on the Republican committee than Republicans. The general impression among those who lingered after the meeting, however, was that both parties are to have equal representation on the committee, making the membership twenty-two Republicans and twenty-two Progressives.

Various objections were voiced against the plan to divide the district and elect, in all of the five, captains who would compose the Fifth District Committee. One objection was that a reorganization thus effected would cost considerable money, and another was that they might be such a lack of interest in the matter that the vote in each of the small districts might reflect discredit on the strength of the Republican party at a time when it is important that the party make as good a showing as possible. There also seemed to be considerable doubt as to whether Progressives, under the Republican party law, could participate in such an election of members of the Republican City and County Committee.

Many speeches were made at the meeting, the tenor of all of them being that unless the Republicans and Progressives of this district pull to-

gether in the coming election the Democrats will win without a struggle. Mr. Hilp, spokesman for those Progressives willing to unite with the Republicans, said that the Republican City and County Committee, in agreeing to give the Progressives equal representation on the committee, had shown a spirit of fairness that would go a long way toward sinking differences, and predicted that little trouble would be experienced in bringing about a united front against the Democrats next November.

The Get-together Club has a membership of about 150, composed of Progressives and Republicans, and will hold a meeting at club headquarters, 311 West Jefferson street, Saturday night. At that time it is probable that the club will name a subcommittee of three members to confer with the Republican subcommittee.

As president of the Get-together Club, Mr. Hilp, invited the members of the Republican City and County Committee to attend the meeting Saturday night.

Col. Albert Scott, member of the City and County Committee, said after the meeting last night that the plan giving to the people of the Fifth District the right to name the members of the Republican City and County Committee had not been abandoned, and probably would be adopted one year hence, or soon after the coming November election. All Progressives who desire to unite with the Republicans, this fell, he said, giving them the right to participate in the election of members of the Republican City and County Committee after the November election.

Republicans throughout the State will hold mass conventions June 12 for the purpose of naming delegates to the Republican State platform convention to be held in Lexington on June 15.

## IS CHARGED WITH FALSE TESTIMONY

### Davern Arrested After Declaring No Repeating Done In Terre Haute Election.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 29.—William Davern, a witness for the defendant Fred Morrison in the Terre Haute election fraud trial in the Federal Court, was held to the Federal grand jury on the charge of perjury after he had completed his testimony to-day. Judge Anderson fixed his bond at \$5,000.

United States District Attorney Dailey made the request after Davern, who was the Democratic election clerk in the precinct in which Morrison served as inspector, testified that there was no repeating to his knowledge and that Morrison had not worked the lever of the voting machine. He also denied that he knew that ninety-one names not on the registration books had been voted or that forty-one names and registration numbers had been voted twice in the precinct, as Mr. Dailey contended the election records show. Mr. Dailey said the witnesses had contradicted at least twenty Government witnesses.

Fred Morrison, an employee of the street department, and John M. Masselink, sealer of weights and measures and former member of the State Legislature, defendants, testified to-day.

Morrison said he operated the lever on the voting machine only when he himself voted, although a number of Government witnesses testified that he worked the lever all day. He also denied knowledge of repeating of voters and that he passed out cards on which the repeaters were paid \$1 by Sherig Dennis Shea, another defendant. The witness also repudiated the testimony of Frank Tryon, who served for a time on the Election Board and who testified that he protested to Morrison about operating the lever.

Masselink testified that he made out the body of a number of applications for registration, but denied that he ever affixed the signature. The Government produced a number of applications and contended that signature was placed on the applications by Masselink.

## COURT WARNS GANGSTERS

### Judge Anderson Will Protect Defendants.

### Defense Witness "Fizzles" Embarrassing Attorney A. O. Stanley.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 29.—Judge A. B. Anderson at the trial of the Terre Haute election case in Federal Court, said this afternoon that he felt it his duty "to take care of some of the defendants" after two Terre Haute policemen who had been called by the defense to testify to the reputation of some of the men who have pleaded guilty on their cross-examination by United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey, gave evidence considered favorable to the Government.

After the jury had retired, the court announced that he would release the six defendants who have pleaded guilty and who were taken from the jail in Terre Haute and brought to Indianapolis to testify on a writ of habeas corpus and permit them to return to Terre Haute.

"And I say now," added the court, "that there shall be nothing done to them over there. I have already been reliably informed that the defendants, Sheriff Dennis Shea and City Judge Thomas Smith, while they were in jail a few days ago, tried to influence these boys. They promised to take care of them if they would tell certain things. I shall take care of them, and I warn any policeman, Sheriff or citizen not to molest them."

Eli H. Redman, the defendant who was declared elected Judge of the Circuit Court by ten votes, had completed his direct examination and was being cross-examined when court adjourned. He denied every item of evidence produced against him by the Government.

Thomas Barry, one of the patrolmen, on cross examination said he felt that his hands were tied six months before the election. He said his prisoners frequently laughed and said they would be released in a few minutes. He said he captured a man wanted for highway robbery and within ten minutes after he put him in the patrol wagon he met him on the street.

Barry and Fred Armstrong, the latter a detective, both testified that the reputation "for truth, veracity and morality of former Chief of Police Holler, and Assistant Chief of Police Nugent, who have testified for the Government, was bad." Both witnesses, on cross-examination, said they had heard that the two received their positions from Mayor Donn M. Roberts, one of the twenty-eight on trial, as a reward for their services in the election in which Roberts was elected Mayor.

It was at this point the court said: "I feel it is my duty in this case to take care of some of these defendants, when I see witnesses put on the stand to testify as that witness has testified truthfully. These men are presumed to be innocent until the jury finds them guilty. I feel that somebody ought to defend them. There are men on trial not so guilty as others. Is it possible they are to suffer for this sort of thing?"

"This is the most remarkable thing I have ever seen—to put a witness on the stand to prove a perfectly obvious fact that these sluggers and repeaters, who have come here and confessed their shame—to prove a perfectly obvious fact that they have a bad reputation for truth and veracity and have developed on cross-examination this terrible condition of affairs."

A few minutes later, A. O. Stanley, counsel for the defense, objected to a question put by Mr. Dailey to Armstrong, and was told by the court:

"You ought to have kept the witness off the stand. The objection is overruled."

A number of election inspectors were introduced to testify that they did not receive instructions from Roberts to operate the lever on the voting machines. One of these, Jno. H. Rogers, admitted on cross-examination that he received such instructions

at a meeting at which Roberts talked.

Two defendants—George Ehrenhardt, a member of the Board of Public Works, and John E. Green—were among the nine witnesses who testified today. In reply to questions by A. O. Stanley, chief counsel for the defense, Green and Ehrenhardt denied specifically the Government's charges.

Green stated that he was not connected with the Terre Haute city administration. He admitted that he, as the election inspector, worked the lever on the voting machine for about two hours, but quit when it was pointed out that he was violating the law. The defendant also asserted that he did not see how anyone voted and that he did not hand cards to voters, which they could redeem at \$1 each on the outside. He also denied talking with Mayor Roberts in regard to the duties of election inspectors.

The witness was undergoing a severe cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Dailey, when court recessed at noon. It was brought out that Green has indicted himself pending against him for criminal operations; that he has conducted a pawn shop from which stolen goods had been recovered; that he operated a gambling device with a cipher, and that he had been held for killing a man, but had been exonerated by the coroner.

Ehrenhardt, who was registration inspector as well as election inspector, denied signing voters on election day by using the lever. A number of applications for registration, which the Government asserts were signed by Ehrenhardt, were shown the defendant on cross-examination, but he denied they were in his hand-writing.

Other witnesses testified to the character of the defendants and election officials who served in the precincts with Green and Ehrenhardt.

## CAPT. E. W. CLARK IS FOUND GUILTY

### Hopkinsville Man Given Long Sentence For Betrayal of Girl.

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 29.—Only thirty minutes were taken by the jury in the case of Capt. E. W. Clark, charged with betraying a girl under 16, to bring in a verdict of guilty late this afternoon.

His punishment was fixed at confinement in the State penitentiary for an indeterminate sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years less one day.

Miss Alberta Mitchell was the accusing witness.

The entire day today was taken up in hearing two speeches in the case, C. H. Bush for the defense, taking up the morning and Commonwealth's Attorney Denny P. Smith arguing for four hours this afternoon, this closing the case except for the jury's decision.

The great crowds which have attended the case from the first packed the court room to the last inch all day. All the speeches were masterly efforts, but Mr. Smith's speech this afternoon was considered one of the most severe arraignments ever delivered here.

The defendant received the verdict without visible emotion, but his wife and sister gave way to their feelings.

This has been one of the most notable cases ever tried here. The testimony has been sensational and deep interest has centered in it from the first. The trial was called last Wednesday morning, but the first two days were taken up in securing a jury, two special venues having to be summoned. The hearing of evidence was begun Friday morning and concluded soon after noon Saturday, since which time the speeches have occupied all the time of the court's sittings.

Capt. Clark was charged with seducing Miss Clark before she was sixteen years of age. At the time the alleged betrayal occurred he was coach of the High School basketball team of which she was a member. An appeal is expected to be taken.

For sale, one road wagon. Will sell cheap. See BARNES & RODGERS, Beaver Dam, Ky. 3712

## NEW WRITER ON SOCIALISM

### Discusses Remedies For Many Social Evils.

### Unique Remedies For Intemperance and Divorce.

Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. No. 5, Mar. 30.—Editor Republican—It has been some time since I have written anything political for the readers of your excellent paper. I have turned my thoughts towards the noble things of life—Christianity, co-operation and Socialism.

It is a shame that we have political quacks in this country. It is a ridiculous shame that we pay them five and seven thousand dollars to misrepresent the taxpayer in Congress, whose income is less than \$500 a year.

When you step on the dogs tail you can tell by the tone of his yell how bad he has been hurt. It seems that Socialism has stepped on someone at Simmons, Ky. His great monumental equipage enables him to make the truth look like a lie, and the lie like a truth. Yes, men will inhale falsehood more readily than truth. That is why the worker is made poor. The same thing has made the shirker a millionaire.

We have been tormented by several different isms in the last 50 years. The greatest of all tormenting isms is capitalism (our present financial system). It torments the farmer when he sells and the miner when he buys. This system first considers the rights of capital. Labor is of secondary importance, consequently labor is defeated on the industrial field. Mr. Lincoln said, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital and deserves the first consideration."—Annual message to Congress, 1863. If capitalism is wrong then Socialism, its opposite, must be right.

It is Socialism that the middle man most fears. Often we hear of a two-by-four political quack howling about the Socialist position on prohibition. We Socialists believe that before we can have prohibition that will prohibit we will have to stop the manufacture of the stuff that has caused the downfall of millions. The Socialists would let all the people vote on the temperance question, just the same as we would let them vote on all other questions of social importance. What would be more fair than that?

Again the political quacks would have you believe that we Socialists would make each woman every man's wife, and each man every woman's husband. We most emphatically deny that. Don't think for one moment dear reader, that we would have our mothers, our wives, or sweethearts, to consort together like the beasts of the jungle. We say no, that we don't favor such, ten thousand times no! If the gentlemen of Simmons will show me where the Socialist platform favors the tearing down of our present marital relations, then I will eat the platform, and be a Socialist no more. We Socialists are in favor of free love in the sense that it is the gift of nature. It comes from the heart just the same as the light comes from the sun. Did you buy the love that you have for your wife down at the store? If so please send me a dime worth by Uncle Sam, so that I might get a wife. Love isn't sold up in this part of the sticks. We Socialists believe that you should marry, young readers, we think an individual becomes a better citizen after he is married but you should be careful for the present system might starve you into suing for a divorce.

Certainly we have a religious creed. We would plant the flowers of happiness about the home of the worker. You plant the flower of sorrow upon the graves of the dead. You had better come over and help us make life a pleasure on this earth. Our religion fights war, the greatest of all sins. Our God commanded you not to kill, but you support the sys-

tem that trains our young men how to kill. Brother! you can't kill the man across the border and hide your sins in the folds of any flag. You can't support God and the present system at the same time. I fear that your religion is not practical. It is eighteen inches too high. It comes from the mouth but not from the heart. It is true that some Socialists are disbelievers, but it is also true that Democrats and Republicans have infidels within their ranks. You can only judge a political party by the platform upon which it stands. It would make the Christian Republicans and Democrats blush with shame if they knew the religious views of some of their greatest men such as Jefferson, Ingersoll and Lincoln.

Yes, our financial system is badly wrong, our great moneyed men are confiscating indirectly the property of the producing class. Now brother working man, I want to reason with your intelligence. We create all wealth. Then all wealth should be ours, and would be under an equitable system. There is one thing left for us to do, that is to hang together at the ballot box. Our voting strength is much more powerful than that of the enemy. We can capture the government and use it to free us from the financial parasites of the earth. If our government can sell stamps at cost, it can sell cigars at cost. If it can buy the paper out of which stamps are made, then it can buy tobacco out of which cigars are made. If it can make stamps, it can make cigars. Mr. workingman how do you like what they give you? The Republicans give us too much work. The Democrats give us too much rest. The Socialists would give you all the rest you would want and all the work you might need. If you don't change your views you will stay in the rut of poverty.

I am yours for a co-operative commonwealth. R. A. DAVIS.

## PASSENGER STEAMER VICTIM OF GERMANS

### Story of Heartless Act By German Sailors Almost Unbelievable.

Cardiff, Wales, March 30.—One of the Falaba's passengers, in telling of their experiences, said that when the submarine ordered the passengers to take to the boats, the boats were lowered immediately and the passengers were served with life-belts, but no one was allowed to take any personal effects.

"Then followed a horrible scene," said the passenger. "Some of the boats were swamped and the occupants were thrown into the sea. Several were drowned almost immediately."

"Barely 10 minutes after we received the order to leave the ship, I heard a report and saw the vessel heel over. The Germans had actually fired a torpedo at her at a range of about 100 yards when a large number of passengers, the captain and other officers were still distinctly to be seen aboard."

All the passengers and officers say that the submarine fired a torpedo before all of the boats were lowered and while many persons were still aboard the steamer. One officer said:

"I was sitting in a boat which was suspended from the davits and was waiting for two women passengers, when another officer shouted, 'Look out,' and then I saw the bubbles marking the track of a torpedo."

"There was a tremendous crash and the boat fell from the davits and turned over, throwing the passengers and crew into the water. The water was frightfully cold, and there were many who died from exposure."

### 2,000 Gallons of Beer Destroyed.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 30.—Deputy Collector Wells and posse destroyed two large stills, one of 125 gallons and the other of sixty gallons and the other of sixty gallons capacity, in a raid on Shaw's and Cane Creek last night. The stills were located in caves, but the "shiners" had been warned by pistol shots and got away. Both stills were running and 2,000 gallons of beer were turned out. Both stills were of copper and were the largest ever brought into the city.